

Remarks/Arguments

Applicant respectfully submits that Toffolo et al., US 2001/0026285, does not teach or suggest a method of displaying video as recited in new claim 21 which comprises the steps of (a) providing a video image; (b) overlaying textual information on top of the underlying video image in a manner to minimize interruption to the underlying video image; and (c) moving the overlaid textual information periodically without moving the underlying video image in a manner to minimize interruption to the underlying video image. Rather, Toffolo et al. merely teaches moving an image on the screen to reduce the latent image caused by uneven aging of the emissive elements in a display. Toffolo et al. does not teach or suggest either overlaying textual information on top of the underlying video image in a manner to minimize interruption to the underlying video image or moving the overlaid textual information periodically without moving the underlying video image in a manner to minimize interruption to the underlying video image. Accordingly, Applicant submits that new claim 21, and all of the claims that depend therefrom, distinguish over the cited prior art.

Applicant's invention as recited in new claim 23 pertains to a method of displaying video comprising the steps of: (1) providing a live video image from a camera; (2) overlaying textual information on top of the underlying live video image; and (3) moving the overlaid textual information periodically without moving the underlying live video image. Toffolo et al., as discussed above, merely teaches moving an image on the screen to reduce the latent image caused by uneven aging of the emissive elements in a display. Applicant's invention includes a three-step process. First, a live video image is provided from a camera, such as a CCTV

surveillance camera. Second, textual information is overlaid on top of the live video image. The continuous display of the textual information for long periods of time tends to damage the phosphor of the CRT screen. Therefore, Applicant's invention comprises the third step of moving the overlaid textual information periodically without moving the underlying live video image. Thus, Applicant's invention maintains the position of the underlying live video image and eliminates the damage to the CRT screen by periodically moving the overlaid textual information. Toffolo et al. is totally devoid of any teaching of the steps of overlaying textual information on an underlying live video image and moving the overlaid textual information periodically without moving the underlying live video as recited in Applicant's claim 23.

In view of the above remarks, it is respectfully that this amendment be entered, the application be reconsidered, the claims allowed, and this case passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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